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FBI LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN

1945

March



HEADQUARTERS OF THE FBI,
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE BUILDING,
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Vol. 14

No. 3

Federal Bureau Of Investigation
United States Department Of Justice
John Edgar Hoover, Director

The Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, is charged with the duty of investigating violations of the laws of the United States and collecting evidence in cases in which the United States is or may be a party in interest.

The following list indicates some of the major violations over which the Bureau has investigative jurisdiction:-

Espionage, Sabotage, Violations of the Neutrality Act and similar matters related to Internal Security
National Motor Vehicle Theft Act
Interstate transportation of stolen property valued at \$5,000 or more
National Bankruptcy Act
Interstate flight to avoid prosecution or testifying in certain cases
White Slave Traffic Act
Impersonation of Government Officials
Larceny of Goods in Interstate Commerce
Killing or Assaulting Federal Officer
Cases involving transportation in interstate or foreign commerce of any persons who have been kidnaped
Extortion cases where mail is used to transmit threats of violence to persons or property; also cases where interstate commerce is an element and the means of communication is by telegram, telephone or other carrier
Theft, Embezzlement or Illegal Possession of Government Property
Antitrust Laws
Robbery of National Banks, insured banks of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, Member Banks of the Federal Reserve System and Federal Loan and Savings Institutions
National Bank and Federal Reserve Act Violations, such as embezzlement, abstraction or misapplication of funds
Crimes on any kind of Government reservation, including Indian Reservations or in any Government building or other Government property
Neutrality violations, including the shipment of arms to friendly nations
Frauds against the Government
Crimes in connection with the Federal Penal and Correctional Institutions
Perjury, embezzlement, or bribery in connection with Federal Statutes or officials
Crimes on the high seas
Federal Anti-Racketeering Statute
The location of persons who are fugitives from justice by reason of violations of the Federal Laws over which the Bureau has jurisdiction, of escaped Federal prisoners, and parole and probation violators.

Servicemen's Dependents Allowance Act of 1942

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Law enforcement officials possessing information concerning violations over which the Bureau has investigative jurisdiction are requested to promptly forward the same to the Special Agent in Charge of the nearest field division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice. The address of each field division of this Bureau appears on the inside back cover of this bulletin. Government Rate Collect telegrams or telephone calls will be accepted if information indicates that immediate action is necessary.

FBI
LAW ENFORCEMENT
BULLETIN

VOL. 14

MARCH 1945

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PUBLISHED BY THE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction - "The American Way" - John Edgar Hoover, Director	1
SCIENTIFIC AIDS	
Footprint Examinations and the FBI Rubber Footwear File	2
POLICE RECORDS	
Important Announcement - Record System Surveys Available	13
POLICE TRAINING	
Disarming Methods - Part I	14
Special Announcement - Reprints of Firearms Training Charts Now Available	38
CRIME PREVENTION	
Crime Prevention Program	25
Juvenile Crime in England in 1827	31
Juvenile Crime in England 1939-1943	32
Juvenile Crime in America in 1825	37
MISCELLANEOUS	
Wanted by the FBI - George Donald Dillon and Ernest Barrobgan Lopez - Escaped Federal Prisoners	33
IDENTIFICATION	
Important Notice	38
A Questionable Pattern	39
INSERT - Fugitives Wanted, Missing Persons and Cancellations	41

The FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin is issued monthly to law enforcement agencies throughout the United States. Much of the data appearing herein is of a confidential nature and its circulation should be restricted to law enforcement officers; therefore, material contained in this Bulletin may not be reprinted without prior authorization by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

The FBI LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN is published monthly by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice. Its material is compiled for the assistance of all Law Enforcement Officials and is a current catalogue of continuous reference for the Law Enforcement Officers of the Nation.

**John Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.**

INTRODUCTION

"THE AMERICAN WAY"

Winning the battle against spies, saboteurs and subverters in the United States is now an established fact and one of which the American people can justly be proud, for it was won "THE AMERICAN WAY."

When the bombers, zeros and two-man submarines of the Japanese Emperor descended on Pearl Harbor in 1941, the ramparts of law enforcement were also exposed to violent attack. From hindsight we now know the enemy had planned a swift, paralyzing blow which would win the war in a few months. If the enemy had succeeded, this stab-in-the-back attack would no doubt have been the signal for widespread sabotage, the bombing of water mains, the poisoning of food, the wrecking of trains and other terrorism intended to demoralize resistance as the enemy had done in Europe.

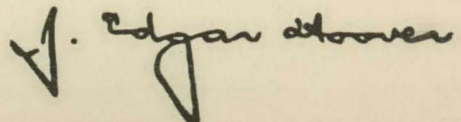
It could have happened here, but it didn't. The mobilized unity of 150,000 American police officers prevented it.

Even before the bombs stopped falling on Oahu, powerful police machinery extending to every corner in the nation was thrown into gear. Fifth Column efforts were emasculated. It was a tremendous victory for law enforcement. And the same spirit of cooperative endeavor which "held the bridge" at the beginning of the war has brought us successfully through the years of bitter conflict which followed.

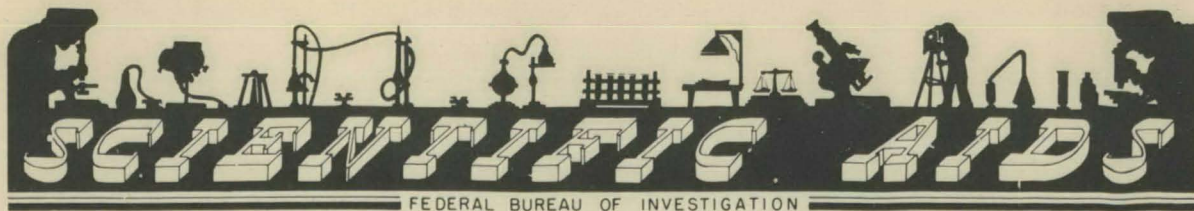
As a reward for work well done, American peace officers today enjoy more prestige and a higher degree of confidence from the citizens of this country than ever before in the history of the nation. It is a great compliment and also a great responsibility. We must never allow ourselves to forget that being united in a common cause as we have in World War II is now part of "THE AMERICAN WAY."

In the postwar period I hope we will continue our fraternal spirit of cooperation and mutual understanding. We must irrevocably entrench ourselves against any claim to petty prerogatives - against jealousy, selfishness or envy. Let us determine that nothing shall be allowed to break the bonds of united professional police proficiency which has so far characterized our wartime achievements.

We have the task of showing the world how efficient law enforcement can be in a land devoted to democratic principles. I hope the day may come when the highest compliment a police official can receive in a foreign country will be the suggestion that his work compared with "THE AMERICAN WAY."



Director



FOOTPRINT EXAMINATIONS AND THE FBI RUBBER FOOTWEAR FILE

It often happens that a footprint turns out to be the only clue left behind by a criminal at the scene of the crime. Sometimes this valuable evidence is found in the earth or snow or imprinted upon floors, chairs, packing boxes or pieces of paper. Regardless of the nature of the impression, if sufficient detail is present to make a proper examination, much valuable information can be made available to the investigating officer through the services of the FBI Laboratory. Sometimes this information may set up investigative leads; other times it may make certain an identification that will definitely connect a suspect's shoe with the crime scene.

Due to the increasing number of requests for footprint examinations it is considered advisable at this time to outline in some detail what the police officer may expect from a footprint examination in the FBI Laboratory and at the same time to make some suggestions concerning reproduction and preservation of the original footprint evidence.

SEARCH AND IDENTIFICATION OF THE IMPRESSION: When the investigating officer examines the crime scene for the first time he should be alert to the possibility of the presence of footprints and once found these footprints should be carefully protected and properly identified so that no possibility exists of confusing them with the footprints of others. An appropriate notation should be made by the investigating officer as to the location of the footprints and the relation of them to the crime scene. It is also recommended that a photograph be made at such an angle as to include a general view of the footprints and at the same time include some identifiable portion of the crime scene for use at the trial. This recommendation is based on the fact that the relation of the footprints to the crime scene is important and unless the investigating officer is properly prepared to establish the exact area, difficulty may be experienced in having these footprints accepted in evidence by the court. Furthermore, if many footprints are found, and at different locations, it is quite possible that the officer's memory and notes may not be considered adequate to establish, without doubt, the exact position of a particular footprint in relation to the crime scene.

REPRODUCTION OF THE IMPRESSION: Not all footprint impressions can be reproduced by the same method. Each case must be considered individually and the most suitable process selected by the law enforcement officer. There are three accurate methods of reproduction or preservation of the original impression for subsequent examination and introduction in court: (1) plaster

or moulage casts; (2) photograph; and (3) "lifting" of the impression with fingerprint lifting tape. Application of these three methods to the individual problem, together with technical suggestions, will be considered in some detail.

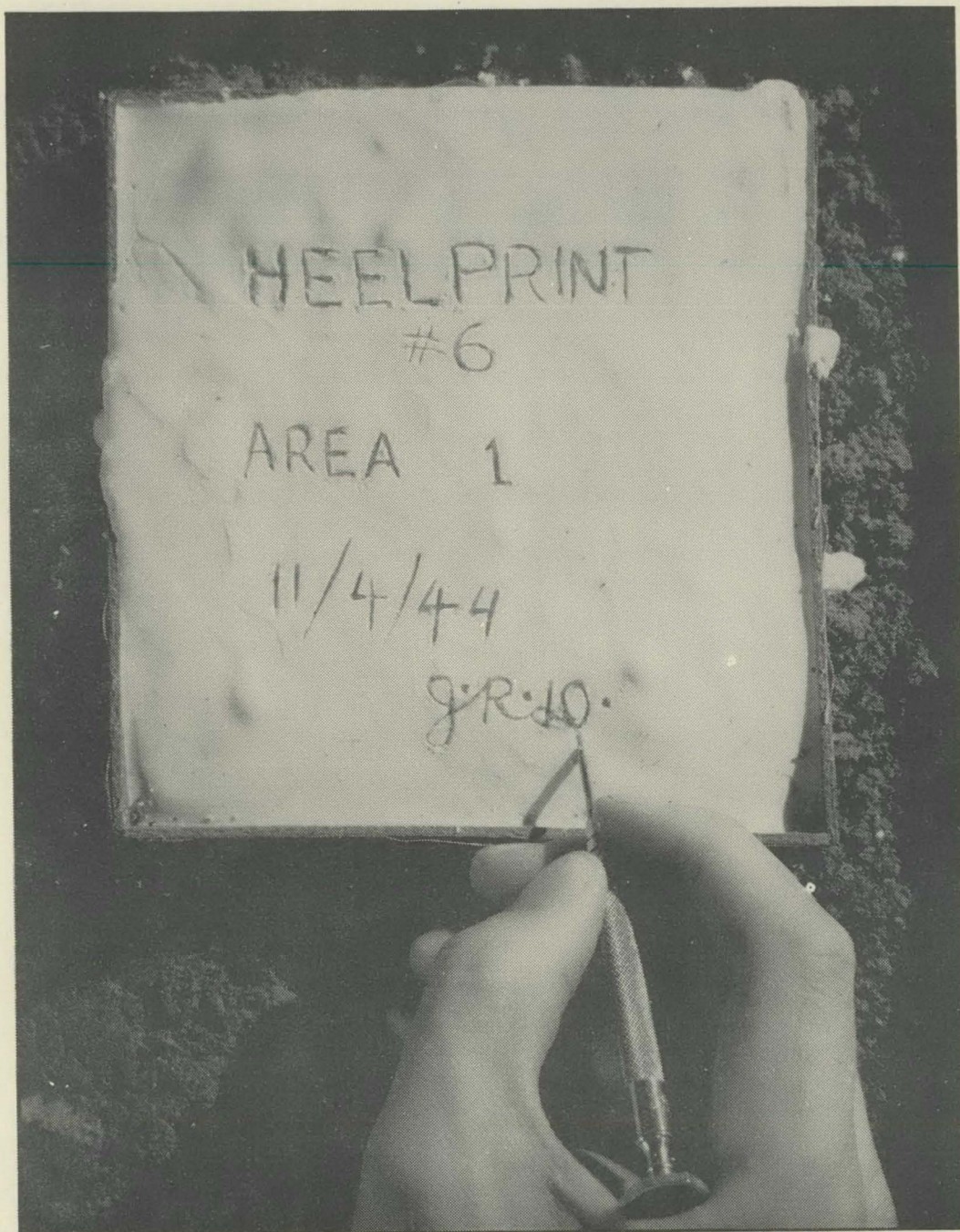


ILLUSTRATION #1

INSCRIBE ALL NECESSARY IDENTIFYING DATA ON BACK
OF CAST BEFORE PLASTER COMPLETELY HARDENS.

(1) Plaster or moulage casts are applicable, of course, only where the impression actually possesses depth such as footprints in earth or snow. In this category, plaster casts are considered superior to photographs since they reproduce all three dimensions of the impression and thus permit a more detailed examination than could be made from a photograph. Before making such casts, however, appropriate photographs should first be made as a precautionary measure. The purpose of such photographs is to show closeup detail of the impression in the event the plaster cast does not turn out satisfactorily. Remember, there is no retake of the evidence once the plaster is poured. In this connection it might be well to point out a common error resulting from a general tendency to prepare the plaster mixture too thick. When too much plaster of Paris has been used the mixture sets very rapidly resulting in folds appearing through the detail of the footprint. Plaster in a thickened state does not flow freely into all the small pores and crevices which are part of the overall detail of the impression. It is better to apply the plaster in a more fluid state even though this will require a slightly longer time for the plaster to set.

A practical method of determining proper consistency is, when preparing the mixture, to sprinkle the plaster of Paris evenly into the water without stirring (distribute the plaster to the edges of the container as well as the center) until the water refuses to wet any more. This is easily determined by observing the plaster of Paris which floats in a dry state, on the surface of the mixture. When this point has been reached it is only necessary to stir the plaster mixture thoroughly and pour into the prepared impression. Before the cast completely hardens, the officer who made the cast should mark on the back of the cast his initials, date, crime scene location and any other data necessary for identification.

Finally, when the plaster has set and the cast is removed from the earth, it will be observed that a great deal of dirt, small stones, leaves and other foreign matter will adhere to the cast. No attempt should be made to remove this extraneous material until the cast is thoroughly hardened and then the removal is accomplished by placing the cast in a container of cold water which will quickly release the major portion of the adhering material. Gentle rubbing or brushing of the cast while it is still in the water is not objectionable provided that rough brushing or other rough treatment is avoided. There is no objection to submission of the cast to the FBI Laboratory with the dirt still adhering.

(2) Photographic methods of reproduction are readily acceptable in court and are completely satisfactory from a Laboratory standpoint provided the photograph has been properly made and identified. Photography is perhaps the only method of reproduction to use where the impression has no depth such as those which are found on hard surfaces (wood, cement, roofing material, paper, etc.).

The following suggestions should be borne in mind when making photographs of footprints. The camera should be mounted on a tripod directly over the impression in such a way that the focal plane (film plane) of the camera is parallel to the surface containing the impression. In other

words, if the impression is on a sloping surface the camera should be tilted at such an angle as to conform to the angle of the surface bearing the impression. This is essential to prevent distortion and to permit accurate measurement. It is not possible to make an accurate comparison unless the photograph accurately depicts the questioned impression.

A scale, marked off in inches, should be placed next to the impression, but not over it, for size determination later. If the camera contains a ground glass it should, by all means, be used in order to obtain the best possible focus. The larger the impression appears on the ground glass, the better the detail will be in the finished photograph. When making photographs of impressions in earth and snow, a study of the lighting should first be made in order to determine where the light should be placed to bring out the detail in the impression if the natural lighting is not satisfactory.

In this connection a little observation of footprints in general will clearly indicate that the best type of lighting is that which illuminates the impression from an angle and thus permits shadows to outline the depressions resulting in an overall "relief" or "stereoscopic" effect in the photograph. If the natural lighting is not satisfactory then standard types of artificial lighting such as ordinary Mazda incandescent bulbs, photoflood bulbs or photoflash bulbs should be used.



ILLUSTRATION #2

RECOMMENDED TECHNIQUE FOR REPRODUCTION OF IMPRESSIONS
BY PHOTOGRAPHY

(3) Occasionally footprints are found in dust and present a rather difficult problem of reproduction. Such footprints are usually found on polished surfaces such as linoleum, furniture, metal and automobile finishes. Since these impressions are made in dust they are difficult to find in the first place, for they are visible only under almost parallel lighting. This type of lighting is obtained by placing the light source close to the plane of the object bearing the impression, thus permitting the light rays to skip across the surface in an almost parallel fashion which causes the dust particles to stand out against the background. After a photograph has been made for record purposes the impression itself may be preserved in its entirety for future examinations and for introduction as evidence in court through the use of lifting tape commonly used for lifting latent fingerprints. Before attempting to lift the impression a test should first be conducted on an experimental area to determine the proper tape for a contrasting background.



QUESTIONED

KNOWN

ILLUSTRATION #3

THE QUESTIONED IMPRESSION WAS "LIFTED" FROM A WOODEN BOX. COMPARISON WITH THE KNOWN IMPRESSION, WHICH WAS MADE IN THE FBI LABORATORY, RESULTED IN AN IDENTIFICATION. SUBJECT PLEADED GUILTY.

TRANSMITTAL OF EVIDENCE TO THE FBI LABORATORY: Now that the cast is properly identified by the investigating officer it should be prepared for shipment to the FBI Laboratory by the same officer in order to simplify the legal question of identifying the evidence. If any additional articles are submitted at the same time such as the known shoes, these articles should also be appropriately labeled and initialed by the officer handling the case. Plaster casts are exceptionally fragile and should therefore be packed very carefully for shipment. The cast itself should be wrapped in folds of cotton, waste, excelsior, shredded paper or some other shock absorbent material before sealing in a sturdy cardboard or wooden box. A carbon copy of the letter requesting examination of the material should be attached to the outside of the box in the nature of an invoice prior to wrapping for shipment. The purpose of this procedure is to maintain the chain of custody of the evidence by apprising the mailing division of the Bureau of the contents of the package so that they will in turn forward it to the Laboratory examiner who will open the package and conduct the examination.

LABORATORY EXAMINATIONS OF FOOTPRINTS: For the sake of clarity Laboratory examinations of footprints can be classified into two types: (I) Where information is desired by the investigating officer concerning a footprint for investigative purposes, the type of information usually desired consists of the type of heel or sole involved, trade name and manufacturer, and any other available marketing details which may be of assistance from an investigative standpoint. In connection with this phase of footprint examination in the FBI Laboratory there is maintained a central file of heel and sole standards representative of the products of rubber heel and sole manufacturers in the United States. This file is known as the FBI RUBBER FOOTWEAR FILE and presently contains over 300 different standards, the majority of which are rubber heel designs. (See Illustration #4) The information contained in these files is available for the confidential use of all law enforcement officers. New specimens are added to the file as they are designed by the various rubber companies in an effort to maintain a complete and up-to-date collection. Although referred to as the FBI RUBBER FOOTWEAR FILE the standards are confined chiefly to heel and sole specimens at this time. Representative specimens of rubber boots and rubber overshoes are maintained for reference purposes but due to the similarity of design found on such products it has not proven sufficiently practical to warrant a complete collection of this type.

(II) The second type of footprint examination is of a comparative nature and relates to an examination and comparison of a footprint with the suspect's shoe. In this instance the object is to determine whether a questioned impression was made by a specific shoe. In the case of a positive identification the FBI Laboratory examiner would be available as an expert witness at the court trial, should his services be needed.

The factors that make such a heelprint identification possible are: (1) The suspect's heel must agree in size and design with the questioned impression. (2) The amount of wear should be the same as the questioned impression unless the heel is worn an appreciable length of time after the commission of the crime before being obtained. (3) There must be present in the crime scene impression individual identifying characteristics



ILLUSTRATION #4

A FEW OF THE MORE THAN 2300 DESIGNS IN THE FBI RUBBER FOOTWEAR FILE

such as cuts, missing particles in the design, unusual stitching, unusual half sole characteristics, nail impressions or worn areas. For example, if an impression is made by a brand new heel, it might not be possible to identify a particular heel with that impression due to the lack of individual identifying characteristics. However, a heel that has been worn considerably should contain individual characteristics and if the questioned impression is reasonably clear, there should be no difficulty in identifying or eliminating the suspect's heel.

In the FBI Laboratory many of the latest scientific aids and techniques are utilized to bring out all possible detail in the submitted impression. If the impression is made in plaster, observation and special photography in connection with special parallel lighting is utilized to make visible every bit of detail in the cast. If the impression is on paper, wood or other porous materials, special photographic techniques such as infra-red photography are employed to intensify the visible impression. Quite often such photographic methods bring out detail not normally visible to the eye. For comparison purposes with the questioned impression an impression is generally made from the known shoe in the Laboratory. Through photographic methods the known and questioned impressions are superimposed for study by the examiner. If it is found that the impressions concur in size, brand, worn areas and accidental characteristics, it is then concluded that the questioned impression was made by the known shoe.

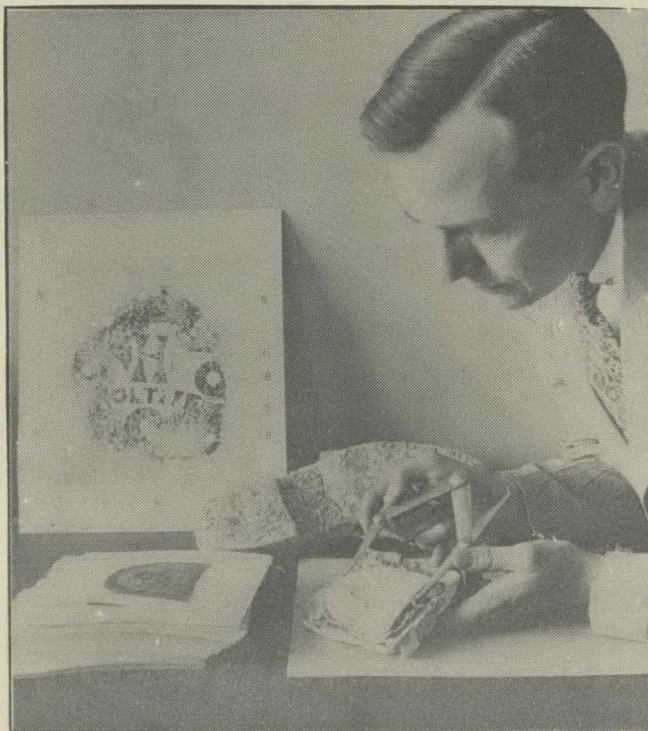
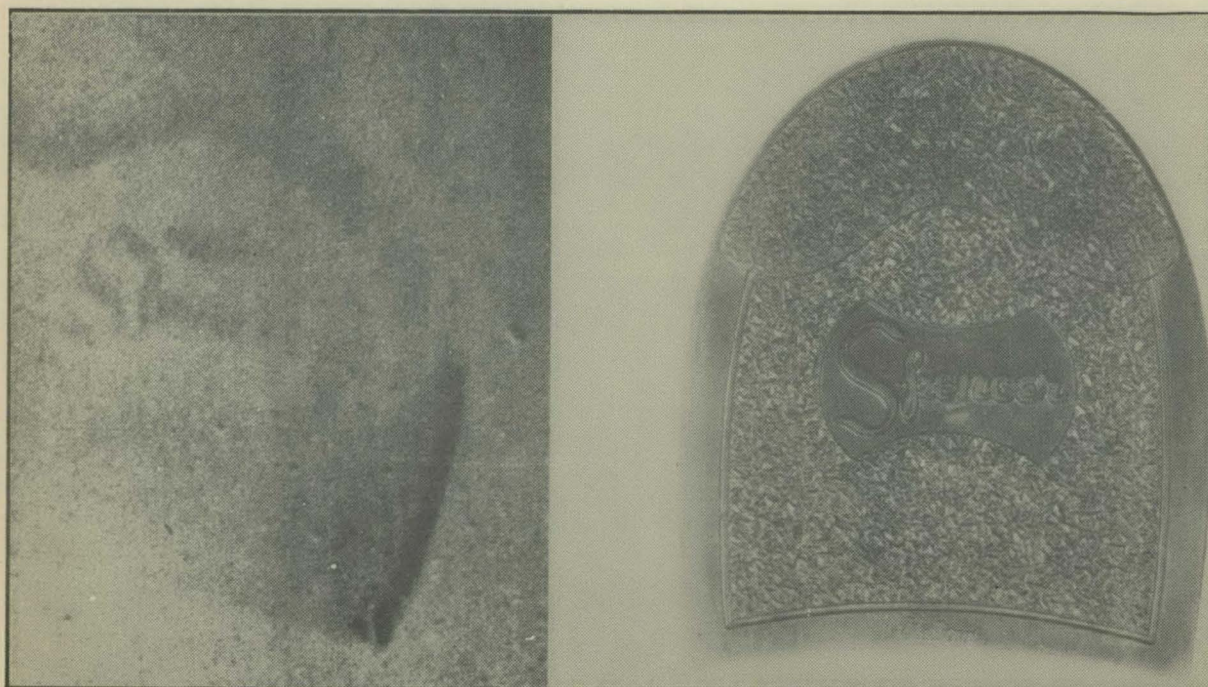


ILLUSTRATION #5

AN EXAMINER IN THE FBI LABORATORY MAKING A FOOTPRINT
COMPARISON WITH KNOWN FILE STANDARDS

In submitting footprint evidence to the FBI Laboratory for examination, the investigating officer should include in his letter requesting the examination the date the crime was committed and the date the shoes were obtained from the suspect. This information is necessary in order to account for wear and accidental characteristics which appear in the shoes in the interim between the commission of the crime and the apprehension of the suspect. In other words, if individual markings are present on the suspect's shoe but are not present on the crime scene impression, and the shoe was worn for some time after the crime was committed, these markings could be accounted for by the time lapse and do not necessarily affect the identification.



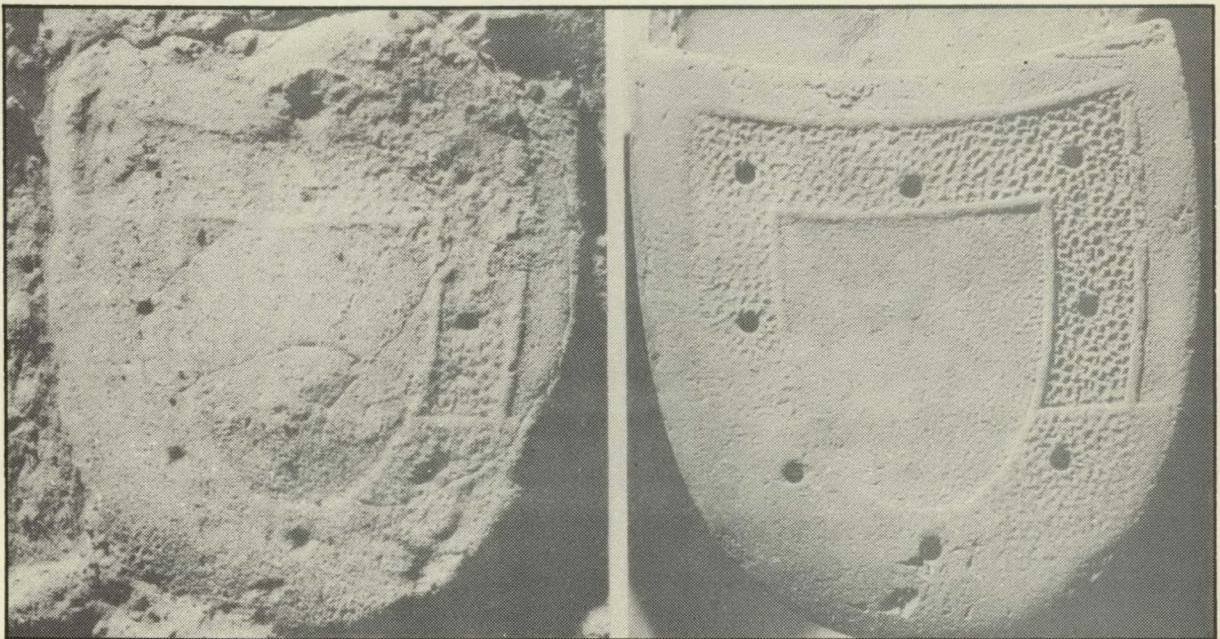
QUESTIONED

HEEL STANDARD

ILLUSTRATION #6

PHOTOGRAPHY WAS USED TO REPRODUCE THIS HEELPRINT, FOUND ON A DOOR, AND SUBSEQUENT INTENSIFICATION OF THE PHOTOGRAPHIC DETAIL IN THE FBI LABORATORY MADE THE IMPRINT SUFFICIENTLY CLEAR FOR IDENTIFICATION WITH A KNOWN STANDARD IN THE FBI RUBBER FOOTWEAR FILE.

Police officers investigating several burglaries near Johnstown, Pennsylvania, found a rubber overshoe at one of the crime scenes which was evidently left unnoticed in the burglar's hurried departure. Near-by in a snow drift they found the other overshoe. Their careful investigation developed a suspect, whose shoes were sent to the FBI Laboratory. Examination revealed that the suspect's shoes were worn inside the questioned rubbers. The identification was based on worn areas, nail markings and other individual characteristics which were transferred from the soles and heels of the shoes to the linings of the rubbers. The Laboratory expert who made the examination testified to these findings at the trial in which the court found the suspect guilty and sentenced him to 10 to 20 years in prison.



QUESTIONED

SUSPECT'S HEEL

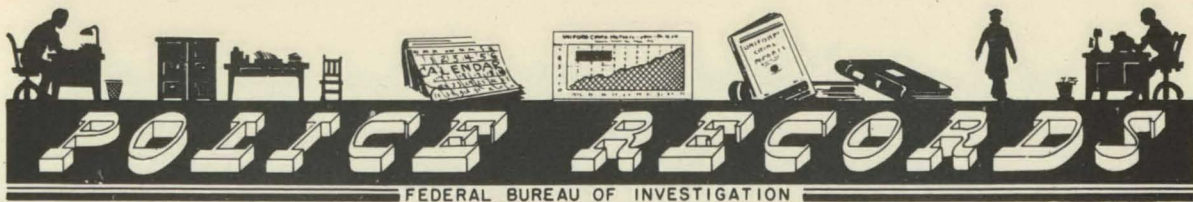
ILLUSTRATION #7

PLASTER CAST OF QUESTIONED HEELPRINT IDENTIFIED IN THE FBI LABORATORY WITH SUSPECT'S HEEL. TYPE OF HEEL AND OTHER MARKETING DETAILS OBTAINED FROM FBI RUBBER FOOTWEAR FILE. SUSPECT SENTENCED TO LIFE IMPRISONMENT AS AN HABITUAL CRIMINAL.

Another unusual case in which footprints led to the apprehension and conviction of the suspect occurred in the State of Washington. The entire evidence against the suspect consisted of numerous footprints found at the crime scene. These were reproduced in plaster by the sheriff's office and sent to the FBI Laboratory, together with the suspect's shoes, for examination. As a result of the Laboratory examination it was possible to identify one of the impressions as having been made by the heel of the suspect's right shoe. Furthermore the manufacturer of the heel and of the shoes and other marketing details were established through the FBI RUBBER FOOTWEAR FILE. Subsequent testimony of the Laboratory expert at the trial assisted in establishing the suspect's guilt, and he was sentenced to life imprisonment by the court as an habitual criminal.

NOTICE

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* THE FBI LABORATORY IS AVAILABLE WITHOUT *
* COST TO ALL LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES AND *
* PROSECUTORS FOR THE EXAMINATION OF EVI- *
* DENCE IN CRIMINAL CASES. THESE SERVICES *
* INCLUDE THE EXAMINATION OF FIREARMS EVI- *
* DENCE, BLOOD STAINS, TOXICOLOGICAL SPEC- *
* IMENS, HAIRS AND FIBERS, AND SOIL SPECI- *
* MENS; ALSO TYPEWRITING IDENTIFICATION; *
* PAPER ANALYSIS; TOOLMARKS, SPECTROGRAPH- *
* IC, AND HANDWRITING EXAMINATIONS, ET CET- *
* ERA. WHEREVER POSSIBLE THE FBI LABORATORY *
* TECHNICIANS WILL BE SENT TO GIVE TESTIMONY *
* CONCERNING THEIR FINDINGS IF SUCH TESTI- *
* MONY IS NEEDED BY THE PROSECUTOR. *
*



IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

RECORD SYSTEM SURVEYS AVAILABLE

SINCE THE UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING PROGRAM BEGAN IN 1930, THE FBI HAS SENT SPECIAL AGENTS WITH TRAINING AND EXPERIENCE IN POLICE RECORD MATTERS TO NUMEROUS LARGE CITIES UPON REQUEST TO CONDUCT SURVEYS OF THE RECORDS AND REPORTING PROCEDURES OF THE POLICE DEPARTMENTS. IN VIEW OF THE INCREASING INTEREST IN RECORDS GENERALLY, THE FBI FEELS IT HIGHLY APPROPRIATE TO EXTEND THIS RECORD SURVEY SERVICE TO ANY DULY CONSTITUTED STATE, COUNTY OR MUNICIPAL LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY SERVING A POPULATION OF 10,000 OR MORE. THE ADMINISTRATIVE HEAD OF ANY SUCH AGENCY WHO FEELS HIS RECORD SYSTEM IS DEFINITELY IN NEED OF REVISION MAY COMMUNICATE WITH THE DIRECTOR OF THE FBI IN WASHINGTON, OR WITH ONE OF THE LOCAL FBI OFFICES. AT THE EARLIEST OPPORTUNITY THE REQUESTED SURVEY WILL BE CONDUCTED, COVERING GENERALLY ALL POLICE RECORD WORK IN THE DEPARTMENT WITH PARTICULAR EMPHASIS ON COMPLAINT, INVESTIGATION, AND ARREST RECORDS, AND A REPORT OF RECOMMENDATIONS WILL BE PREPARED FOR THE DEPARTMENT HEAD.

LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES IN COMMUNITIES WITH A POPULATION UNDER 10,000 DESIRING RECORD AID MAY CORRESPOND WITH THE FBI IN WASHINGTON, OUTLINING THE RECORDS PRESENTLY MAINTAINED AND INDICATING ANY DIFFICULTIES EXPERIENCED. A LETTER CONTAINING SUCH SUGGESTIONS AS MAY APPEAR APPROPRIATE UNDER THE CIRCUMSTANCES WILL BE FORWARDED TO THE LOCAL AGENCY AND, WHEREVER POSSIBLE, AN ACTUAL PERSONAL SURVEY OF THE FACILITIES IN SUCH SMALLER PLACES WILL BE CONDUCTED.

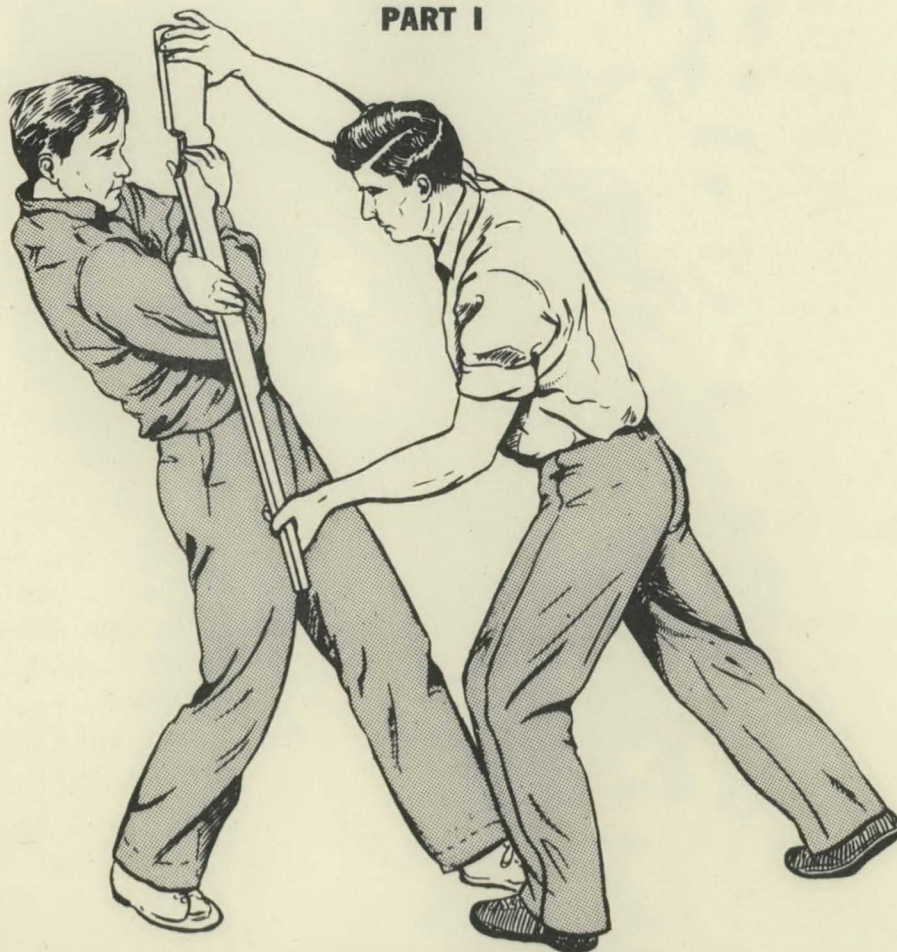


FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

DISARMING METHODS



PART I



Disarming Methods

Introduction

WHEN a gun is drawn, anything can happen. It isn't necessarily the formidable weapon it may appear to be. Everything depends on who is holding the gun - and who is standing in front of it. The following outline of disarming methods, as developed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation for the training of its Special Agents and members of the FBI National Academy, is intended to acquaint the law enforcement officer with the offensive and defensive potentialities of a drawn firearm. A knowledge of disarming methods will not only minimize the possibility of a law enforcement officer being disarmed by a criminal but also, in an extreme emergency situation, it may well mean the difference between life and death. The techniques shown herein are as simple as they are effective, but it will be readily apparent to the reader that they must be used judiciously.

PURPOSE

When considering the possibilities of disarming, the reaction of most individuals is apt to be one of complete resignation to the fact that the man with the gun in his hand has complete control of the situation, and that a "hands off" policy is the best one to follow. There is no doubt that it would be fatal to attempt to disarm under certain circumstances, but there are, however, instances when it would be possible to take a weapon from a person without incurring undue risk of injury or loss of life. In connection with the latter situation, this article is intended (1), to show the law enforcement officer how not to handle his gun and (2), to demonstrate how easily a gun may be taken away from him. Forearmed with this knowledge, the law enforcement officer can, of course, use it in wresting a weapon from a criminal.



EVALUATING AND SELECTING METHODS

The first consideration, of course, is that of safety. While physical disarming is usually considered hazardous, it can be done with comparative safety if intelligence is exercised in selection of the methods to be used. A worthwhile method is one that allows you to:

- A. Get your body quickly out of the line of fire - within three-eighths of a second.
- B. Control the gun throughout the entire maneuver.
- C. Obtain possession of the gun or bring the subject under complete physical control in a reasonably short time - within one to five seconds.

Simplicity of plan is fully as important as safety. The disarming method which is chosen must be simple and composed of natural movements so that it can be effectively carried out by any person possessing average physical ability.

No plan is acceptable unless it is effective. A method must be so constructed that when it is executed properly the gun is obtained or the subject brought under control regardless of outside factors, such as strength of opponent, size and type of gun and so forth. In order to meet this requirement, the method must be based on sound principles regarding body mechanics, leverage, utilization of the criminal's strength to bring about his downfall, and concentration of power where the criminal is the weakest. It should be noted, however, that all methods are not equally effective under the same circumstances and discretion must be exercised by the individual in selecting the best disarming method to be used at a particular time.

FACTORS CONTRIBUTING TO SUCCESS

The techniques that can be used in disarming are many, and it is necessary for each individual to develop one method that comes to him naturally. The methods, however, are just as varied in their application as they are in number. It may well be that after lengthy training in utilizing a definite technique, the law enforcement officer will find himself unable to use that method in the case before him. Instead he may have to act on the spur of the moment in formulating a new plan. Being quick offensively or defensively, with or without a gun, is purely a matter of constant practice and is a definite asset in a disarming situation. The practice and development of a natural technique will give a definite method to follow and will make the law enforcement officer sure of himself when disarming presents itself.



Good judgment and surprise are the two most important factors which will contribute to success in disarming. First of all, one must make an almost instantaneous decision as to whether or not any disarming is to be attempted at all, and almost simultaneously one must decide what method is to be used. The law enforcement officer who is successful in disarming a criminal must be something of an actor. If he is able to lead the criminal to believe that he has no intention of disarming him, the element of surprise will be very great and the chances for success will be definitely increased.

A position of balance must be maintained at all times so that a maximum of speed, force and accuracy may be obtained in the disarming. Speed and agility are important because it is well to anticipate that at least one shot will be fired and the initial movement in any disarming plan must be executed with sufficient speed so that this initial shot will be avoided. This can be accomplished only through a smooth coordination of every movement. Last of all, the law enforcement officer must be thoroughly familiar with the disarming plan which he has chosen to execute.

WHAT TO REMEMBER

It is difficult and impractical to give definite rules to be followed in the event a law enforcement officer is ordered to put up his hands by a person armed with a gun. There are, however, certain basic fundamentals which must be considered:

- A. Don't attempt to take a gun that is not "in reach". It is considered "in reach" if you can make contact with a substantial portion of it with your hand by moving only your arm. At your rear, a gun is "in reach" if it is either touching or very close to your back.
- B. Don't telegraph your plan of action. Moving any part of your body prior to moving your hand or arm is very apt to reveal your intentions.
- C. Don't arouse suspicion. Lead the subject to believe that you are thoroughly frightened and want to cooperate fully. Keep talking as much as possible. When instructed to "put 'em up", a good position is with the arms shoulder high, forearm at a right angle to the upper arm and hands slightly in front of the shoulders.

On the other hand, when the situation is reversed and you are covering a subject, do not permit him to distract your attention through talking, and make him raise his hands high above his head. Don't let yourself be lulled into a false feeling of security.



The weapon should be held at one's side, not out from the body, and it must be kept out of reach of the subject's arms and legs. If it is necessary to bring the gun "in reach" the subject should first be placed in some distinctly disadvantageous stance. One must be constantly alert for any movements which would indicate the subject's intentions to make a move for the police officer's gun such as moving an arm slightly forward, bending trunk slightly forward, a general contracting of the muscles, hasty movement of the eyes and shifting of the feet. Briefly, the police officer must be sure that he has complete control of his gun and the subject at all times.

KNOW THE GUN

In grasping a gun held in the hands of a subject, it is well to remember that the action of most revolvers can be stopped by holding the cylinder. Those with unexposed hammers, however, are apt to fire even when the cylinder is tightly held. This is also true of cheaply manufactured guns and those not in perfect working order. When the gun is cocked, one shot will be fired unless it is possible in some way to keep the hammer from falling on the firing pin, but it often is possible to accomplish this by placing the finger in front of the hammer. When disarming a cocked gun, making contact with anything but the gun may cause it to be fired the moment contact is made.

Ordinarily, an automatic pistol is to be treated the same as a cocked gun. It is to be noted, however, when pressure is asserted against the muzzle of an automatic, (exposed hammer type only), the slide moves back slightly and the weapon will not fire.

It is virtually impossible to differentiate between the end of a gun barrel and similar objects, such as a pipe stem, or a finger when either one is held against a person's back. Before attempting a rear disarming method, it therefore is advisable for one to glance over his shoulder to determine whether or not a gun actually is being held in his back and, if so, which hand is holding the weapon and in what position.

IMPORTANCE OF PRACTICE

The difficult part of teaching disarming methods to others is that the student is apt merely to observe the speed and agility that someone else has acquired. The student of disarming must be taught in a progressive manner each of the steps to be followed in the various methods in order that he himself may discover how to take a weapon from a criminal's hand successfully. The important movements must be practiced frequently in order that each of the individual steps may be welded into one swift motion.



PHYSICAL TRAINING

DISARMING METHODS

A. REVOLVER AND AUTOMATIC

1. Preliminary Movement: Push Gun off Body - Retain Grasp - Twist Body.

This movement precedes practically all disarming methods from the front and consists of making contact with the gun with either hand, preferably over the cylinder with the knuckles up and the thumb under the barrel, pushing the gun to the side so that the muzzle will be off the body (if the left hand is used the gun is pushed toward your right and vice versa), retaining a tight grasp on the gun and twisting the body in the opposite direction to the hand used, (Figures 1A and 1B). Contact can also be made with the wrist if the left hand is used - the middle of your hand should be approximately over the break of the wrist of your assailant, (Figures 1C and 1D). In

the "preliminary movement" the feet move very slightly, the twisting movement being mostly in the knees and hips. It is not necessary to twist the body to such an extent that a balanced position is difficult to maintain. The hand that does not make contact with the gun is carried close to the body and the eyes follow the gun.

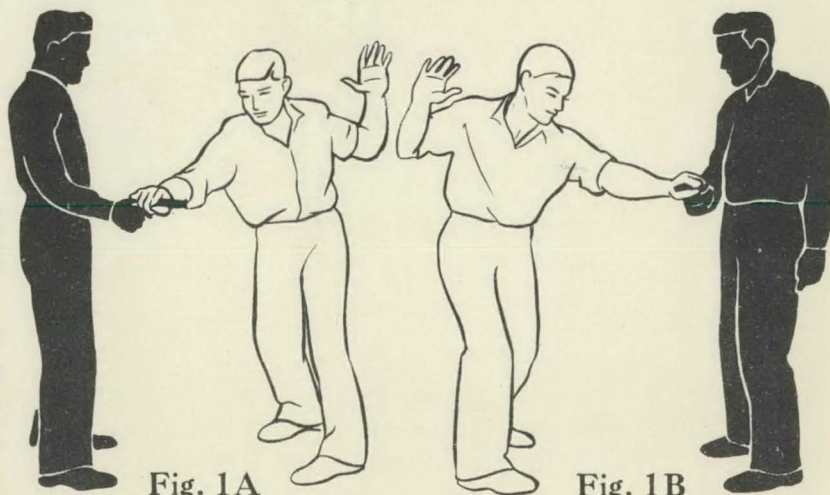


Fig. 1A

Fig. 1B

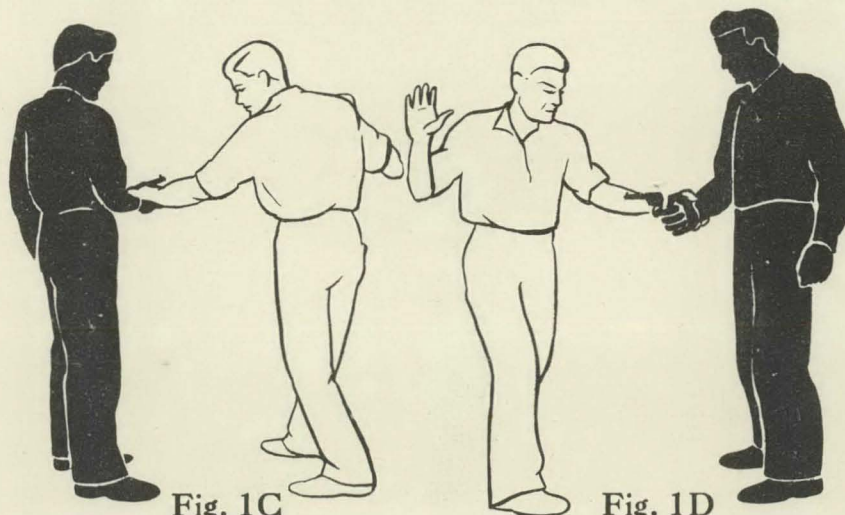


Fig. 1C

Fig. 1D





Fig. 2A

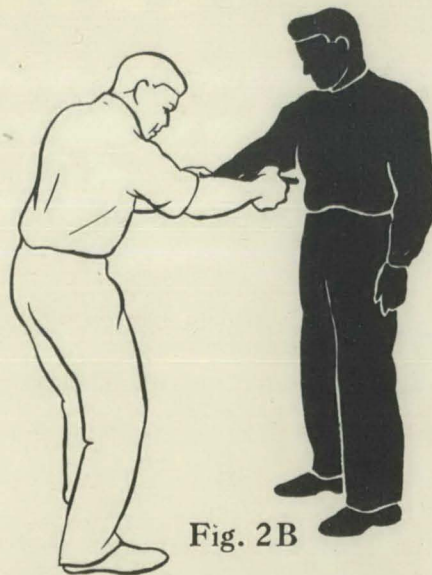


Fig. 2B

2. On Wrist - Turn Gun Toward Assailant. Execute preliminary movement, making contact with assailant's wrist with your left hand, palm up - gun is pushed toward your right, (Figure 2A). Place your right hand under the barrel of the gun, palm up, and turn muzzle of the gun directly toward assailant keeping the barrel parallel with the floor, (Figure 2B). Get the gun by jerking his wrist toward you while pushing the gun in the opposite direction.

3. On Wrist - Up Toward Shoulder - Twist. Execute preliminary movement using your left hand and making contact with your assailant's right wrist, palm down, gun is pushed toward your right, (Figure 3A). Hit underneath the barrel and cylinder of the gun with your right hand, palm up, forcing the muzzle of the gun inward and upward toward assailant's right shoulder, at the same time twisting the gun counterclockwise. Twisting the gun is absolutely necessary, (Figure 3B).

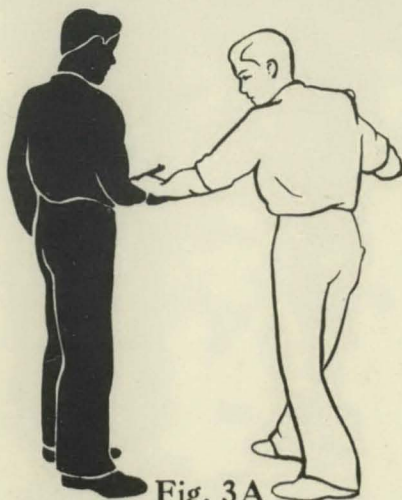


Fig. 3A



Fig. 3B



Fig. 3C



4. Back Over Trigger

Finger. Execute preliminary movement, using your right hand and making contact over the cylinder of the gun. Carry the gun just off the body toward your left, (Figure 4A). Start forcing the muzzle toward your assailant and twisting the gun clockwise, (Figure 4B), as your left hand, thumb up, makes contact with gun as close to the muzzle as possible, (Figure 4C).

(Edge-of-hand blow may be delivered to back of subject's right hand or wrist prior to placing left hand on barrel of gun.) When the barrel of the gun reaches a vertical position, apply pressure directly backward so that the muzzle of the gun is pointing toward the crook of the assailant's right elbow, thus catching the trigger finger in the trigger guard, (Figure 4D). Gun is ripped off trigger finger to the right side of your body, muzzle still pointing in direction of assailant.

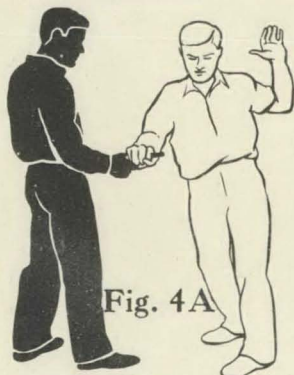


Fig. 4A

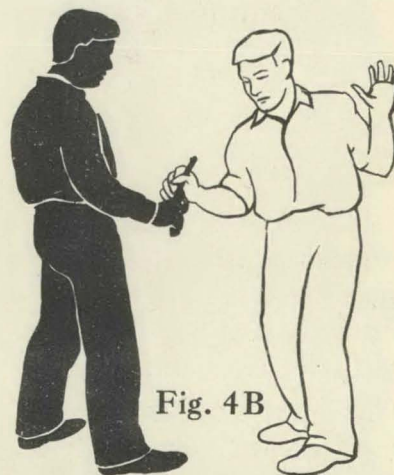


Fig. 4B

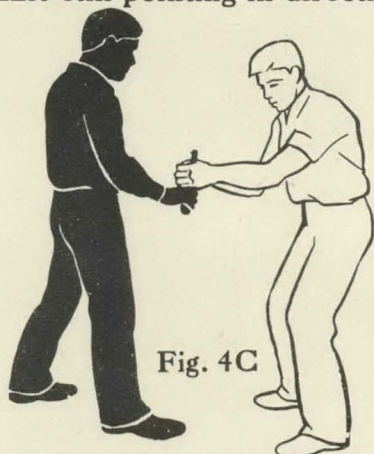


Fig. 4C

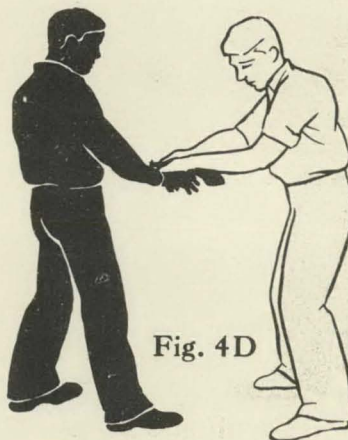


Fig. 4D

NOTE: This method can also be executed by making first contact on the cylinder of the gun; right hand hits under butt or trigger guard of gun.

If assailant holds gun close to his hip, push it vigorously into his abdomen; immediately strike a right hand blow to his face or groin and then follow up as illustrated in Fig. 3B.

Another alternate movement is to execute the preliminary movement as described above and then immediately step across the front of assailant's body with your left foot, throwing your left hip hard into his mid-section. Your right hand, palm up, makes contact with the gun under your left hand and assists in jerking the gun forward and downward and in twisting it toward assailant's left. If the gun is not obtained immediately, pressure may be applied downward directly above assailant's right elbow or blows may be delivered to his face with your left hand.

5. Sling Across Body. Execute preliminary movement, using right hand, making contact over cylinder of the gun. Push the gun sideward and slightly upward toward your left, keeping the barrel parallel to the floor and forcing the muzzle back in the direction of your assailant, (Figure 5A).



Fig. 5A

Just before your arm becomes fully extended, change direction and start swinging the gun across assailant's body toward your right. Immediately after you change direction from left to right, your left hand comes up (palm up) and makes contact with the gun under the cylinder to assist your right hand in the action, (Figure 5B). Throughout the entire maneuver, the barrel of the gun is kept continually forced back toward your assailant. His trigger finger will be caught in the trigger guard and he will be unable to retain his grip on the gun, (Figure 5C).

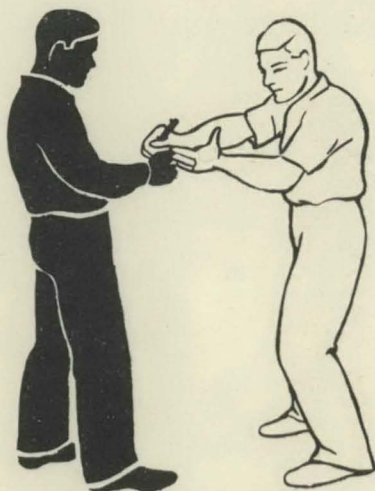


Fig. 5B

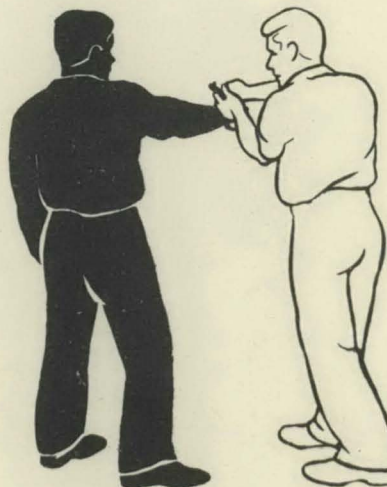


Fig. 5C





Fig. 6A



Fig. 6B

6. Trap Gun Under Left Arm (Primarily for use against an extremely small or short-barreled weapon). Execute preliminary movement, using your right hand, palm down, and making contact over the cylinder of the gun - gun is pushed to your left, just off your body and right foot is advanced slightly, (Figure 6A). Immediately step forward with the left foot and at the same time bring your left arm over subject's right arm, grasp outside or behind his elbow with your hand and trapping his forearm as near the wrist as possible between your arm and body, (Figure 6B). Follow up immediately with right hand blow to chin or knee-lift to groin, (Figure 6C). It is to be noted that a blow can also be delivered to opponent's face with the top of the head. Do not release subject's arm until he is definitely under control or you have obtained the gun. If subject attempts to jerk gun from under your arm, do not resist but go with him, making it impossible for him to dislodge the gun. After initial blow has been struck, you can follow up further by bringing your right leg outside subject's right leg, placing your right foot behind and inside subject's right foot and striking heel-of-hand blow (and push) to chin, (Figure 6D). Assailant will be forced to floor (his right forearm remains trapped under your left arm) where other blows may be struck or pressure may be applied on the back of his elbow, (Figure 6E).



Fig. 6C



Fig. 6D



Fig. 6E



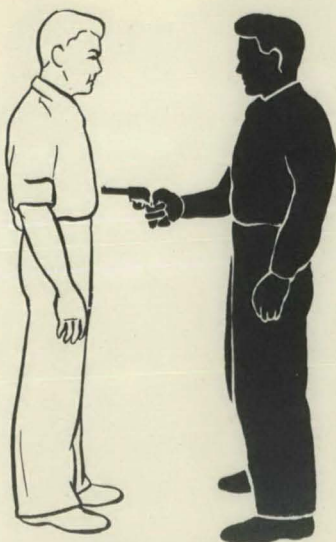


Fig. 7A



Fig. 7B

7. Both Hands - Simultaneous Movement (Hands down only). A gun is placed in your stomach and you are commanded to put your hands up, (Figure 7A). As your hands reach a point several inches below the gun the right hand goes to the inside of your assailant's wrist and at the same time your left hand makes contact with the barrel of the gun close to the cylinder; thumbs are up, (Figure 7B). The heel of the right hand hits hard and the fingers close around the wrist. The left hand pushes the barrel of the gun sideward under your right forearm, then downward and inward until the muzzle points under the assailant's right arm, (Figure 7C). Complete movement by jerking the wrist toward you and pushing the gun in the opposite direction, (Figure 7D).

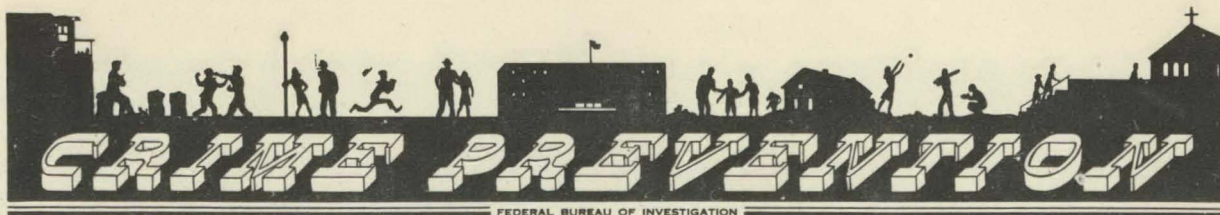


Fig. 7C



Fig. 7D





CRIME PREVENTION PROGRAM

It is not possible to formulate a nationwide crime prevention program which will be applicable to every community. Any plan to be workable must fit the needs of the locality for which it is designed. Varying conditions throughout the United States necessitate the planning of a crime prevention structure stressing the most imperative requirements of the area being served.

Consideration should be given the various causes of crime in a particular section, whether urban or rural, and every effort should be made to remove these causes or sources as the first step in prevention work.

Undoubtedly, the home is the most important factor in the prevention of juvenile delinquency, but the churches, the schools, law enforcement agencies and community organizations play a tremendous role. A city can be crime-free only when each of the above discharges its responsibilities properly.

CAUSES:

In some communities, one or more of the following causes have been found in juvenile delinquency cases. It is indeed seldom that a case of juvenile delinquency can be laid at the doorstep of any one cause. In almost every offense involving a juvenile delinquent, there is also an adult in delinquent status, generally a parent, a guardian, or some other grownup who is close to the child. The following causes of youthful crime are not all inclusive but are prominent:

1. Broken homes, including homes where parents have been separated through death, divorce or disease.
2. Delinquent parents, one or both parents possessing a criminal record or suffering from a lack of realization of their responsibilities to their offspring and to the community.
3. Incompatibility in the home.
4. Absenteeism, including families where both parents are working or where one parent is gainfully employed while the other parent is involved to an abnormal extent in social activities or any other type

of voluntary work that necessitates absence from the home.

5. Immorality in the home, taking into consideration infidelity, sex relations with others, intemperance, gambling, etc.
6. Illegitimate parents, where the product of union is not provided with home of the type children deserve.
7. Poverty.
8. Undesirable living quarters.
9. Lack of discipline in the home.
10. Temperamental touchiness, including parents who either do not understand or do not wish to understand their children and those who have no control over their nerves and become excited or hysterical.
11. Indifferent parents.
12. Lack of discipline in the home, including parents who justify every action of their children, provide them with excessive money or make available purposefully or inadvertently the sources and opportunity to engage in crime.
13. Untrained parents, including those parents who honestly and sincerely desire to rear their children properly but who lack the mental capacity or training to do so.
14. Failure to support school discipline of juveniles.
15. Reluctance of citizens to hold parents responsible for the acts of their children.
16. Desertion of children by parents.
17. The tendency to excuse delinquency or vandalism without arranging for appropriate training or punishment either on the part of the child or the adult.
18. Refusal of the community to step out and take affirmative measures to meet the crime problem.
19. Desire for excitement on the part of juveniles without a normal vent to release suppressed emotion.

20. Desire for a sense of security on the part of the child and his sudden realization that such security will be gained only through his own actions, whether legal or otherwise.
21. Lack of adequate recreational facilities.
22. Lack of adequate teaching staffs in schools.
23. Lack of churches.
24. Lack of activities in existing churches.
25. Slum neighborhoods and poor environmental conditions.
26. Migratory families living on reduced or inadequate wages.
27. Failure to train children as to their responsibilities to the community and the essentials of good citizenship, both in theory and in example.
28. Association with criminally inclined persons.
29. Attendance at cheap burlesque-type shows.
30. Salacious literature.
31. Questionable amusements.
32. Public failure to uphold law enforcement officers who through daily contact with youngsters are attempting to prevent crime.
33. Failure to recognize responsibilities in the war effort and inability to judge the degree of these obligations.
34. Failure to present the criminal in his true light.
35. Lack of understanding of sex problems.
36. Understaffed juvenile courts or lack of legal facilities for handling juveniles.
37. Ill-equipped juvenile detention and housing arrangements.
38. Subnormal mentality on the part of a juvenile or his parents.

39. Obvious physical defects creating self-consciousness.
40. Emotional instability.
41. Intolerance.
42. Rebelliousness on the part of a juvenile.
43. Poor moral background.
44. Social maladjustment.
45. Lack of education.
46. Disrespect for authority.

REMEDIES FOR JUVENILE DELINQUENCY:

As in the causes of juvenile delinquency, no one particular remedy may be considered sufficient in the ordinary case. Delinquency may manifest itself in any home, regardless of financial status and community standing of the family. Various community programs have been organized to reduce juvenile delinquency and in almost every case they call for some adult maintaining intimate contact with the youngster and guiding his activities. Every successful plan requires the wholehearted cooperation of the clergy, school personnel and law enforcement, with the parents.

Paramount among remedial measures are the following:

1. Get to know the delinquent and work with him in the things in which he is interested.
2. Staff the community with strong agencies to help youth.
3. Refer complaints to the local law enforcement agency for attention.
4. Arrange for the schools to be adequately staffed, firmly disciplined and supervised and be available as a recreational center after school hours.
5. Provide appropriate religious training and recreational pastime in the churches.
6. Arrange for ample and adequate playgrounds under the control of adults of impeccable character who have been thoroughly trained in the ways of youth and athletics.
7. Above all, provide a leader who has the time and inclination to coordinate youth activities being

handled by the individual institutions.

8. Provide clean and wholesome juvenile homes for youngsters who have been deserted and whose parents are not qualified to be entrusted with the care of minors.

The following points should be considered whenever any community desires to give serious consideration to the juvenile problem:

1. Fathers and mothers, through instruction, must be brought to realize that the primary responsibility lies with the home. Religious training should be an integral part of family life. All children should be instilled with a deep respect for lawful authority. A home where parents have earned the trust, respect and admiration of their children is one which will not feel the hand of crime. Unfortunately, many parents fail to analyze the crime problem as it pertains to their home. They must take an inventory of the amount of unsupervised time on the hands of their children and ascertain to their complete satisfaction that it is being spent in wholesome activity. Parents must recognize that children learn through example and through conversation and that they, as parents, in addition to other sacrifices, must give up many of their pleasures in order to be real playmates with their youngsters.

2. A weak home can be bolstered in many ways by interested youth-serving groups. Civic groups, churches, schools, and community organizations should provide active and instructive interests for young people. Citizens should see to it that their local law enforcement agency has a sufficient appropriation of funds and utilizes only the best personnel to handle juvenile problems. The law enforcement agency must rigidly enforce laws relating to vice and those ordinances which pertain to minors.

3. Due consideration should be given the establishment of a coordinating council consisting of representatives of parents, churches, schools, the civic government, and law enforcement, as well as youth itself. It is of extreme importance to youth that it be represented in any organization making plans for juveniles. The council should consist of individuals who wield an influence in the community and who have in their hearts an earnest desire to be of service to future citizens and yet have the time to devote to the cause. It is vital that the members of this council be persons representing the highest attributes of American life with no tendency toward association with any subversive or un-American group.

4. The council may, through a survey, determine accurately the extent of delinquency and crime in the community, using police and juvenile court records as well as those maintained by any governmental or private agency. If such records are not in existence, they should be drawn up so that the program can be intelligently handled.

5. Research should be done on population trends causing increases or decreases, wartime conditions, the economic status of the community and the standards of law enforcement personnel.

6. After ascertaining which sections of the community furnish the largest proportions of delinquents, the council may wish to arrange for wholesome spare time activities in that neighborhood if such are not already available.

7. If the size of the city warrants, a crime prevention unit should be established in the local police department. Its functions will be to eliminate those factors contributing to delinquency; discover and chart trends; and cooperate wholeheartedly with other public agencies and civic units in planning the welfare of youth. In smaller cities where the establishment of a separate crime prevention unit in the police department is not warranted, youth matters should be assigned to a designated officer or officers who have demonstrated that they are best qualified to handle them.

8. The council may wish to strengthen and possibly expand the programs of agencies furnishing the most wholesome spare time activities for youth, such as schools, recreational departments of local governments, churches, playgrounds, and other private agencies. Youth should be given a voice in deciding the type of planned programs.

9. Unfortunately, some communities have undertaken elaborate plans for youth betterment without realizing that an unpopular program is worse than no program at all.

10. The council will, undoubtedly, re-emphasize the character-building function of churches and schools and will maintain a close liaison with truancy officers who are in a splendid position to furnish information on the economic and other conditions of a family and to provide data regarding the part time work performed by boys and girls to judge whether such employment consumes time to an excessive extent.

11. A community-wide program should be commenced where necessary to forcefully present the necessity for education, particularly in the post-war world, and the disadvantages which will accrue to youngsters who at this time voluntarily forsake educational opportunities for so-called "easy money."

12. Arrangements should be perfected so that special attention will be given to problem children. They should be handled separately and on an individual basis with the closest collaboration with the parents.

13. Some communities have been particularly successful in the establishment of recreational centers in the school catering to youngsters from after school until a reasonable hour at night. Appropriate supervision should, of course, be provided but, in addition to furnishing a wholesome vent for natural youth energies, the school serves as a logical gathering place, as it should. Care must be given to children of mothers who are forced by necessity to partake of gainful employment in order to provide the essentials of life. Church groups should be encouraged to intensify efforts to increase the number of boys and girls attending service and Sunday School. A great part of juvenile crime can be traced to a lack of

religion among young people. Servicemen should be invited to take part in the services and social activities, giving them the opportunity to meet local young people.

14. Impress on parents through Parent-Teacher Associations and other groups the importance of home discipline, guidance and control of youth, especially during wartime when the force of circumstances seems to be in the direction of weakening the influence of the home and increasing the temptations in the path of youth.

15. Carry on a program designed generally for the purpose of maintaining high standards on the part of the local police, prosecutors and the courts.

16. Educate adult parents against acts of carelessness which place temptation in the path of youth, such as leaving one's doors unlocked, leaving ignition keys in automobiles and other similar instances. Possibly a series of classes devoted to parental instruction in homemaking and child-care would be of value.

17. All organizations in the community should be invited to join an area-wide program to help young people and to increase educational and recreational programs. Efforts should be made to provide young people with assignments related directly to the war effort so that they will feel they are making a contribution to our nation's security. In this regard, local newspapers and radio stations can be of inestimable value.

18. In considering the above factors, recognition must be given the fact that the program will receive only the support it deserves and that the leaders of any program must be individuals who hold the respect and confidence of youth. Youth itself with support and supervision can go a long way toward making any plan a workable one.

JUVENILE CRIME IN ENGLAND IN 1827

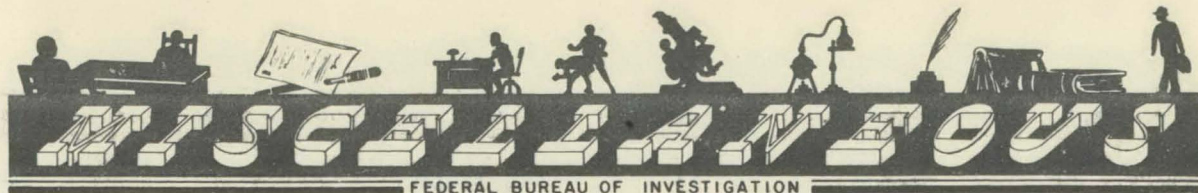
ACCORDING TO AN ARTICLE APPEARING IN THE JULY-SEPTEMBER, 1944 ISSUE OF "THE POLICE JOURNAL" OF ENGLAND THE JUVENILES OF ENGLAND MORE THAN A HUNDRED YEARS AGO WERE COMMITTING MORE THAN THEIR SHARE OF CRIME JUST AS THEY ARE TODAY IN ENGLAND AND AMERICA. THE POLICE JOURNAL QUOTES FROM A MAGAZINE CALLED "THE MIRROR," DATED APRIL 19, 1828. THE ARTICLE RELATES THAT A TOTAL OF 1,669 YOUNGSTERS UNDER THE AGE OF 21 PASSED THROUGH NEWGATE (PRISON) DURING THE PAST YEAR (1827) COMPARED TO 1,262 MEN OVER THE AGE OF 21. THE WRITER OF THAT ARTICLE STATED IT WAS ALSO LAMENTABLE THAT A RECENT CHECK-UP AT THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION AT BRIXTON, ENGLAND, SHOWED MORE THAN HALF THE PRISONERS THERE WERE UNDER THE AGE OF 21.

ON THE NEXT PAGE WILL BE FOUND A CHART SHOWING JUVENILE DELINQUENCY IN ENGLAND, 1939-1943, PUBLISHED HERE THROUGH THE COURTESY AND WITH THE CONSENT OF THE CHILDREN'S BRANCH, HOME OFFICE, LONDON.

Juveniles Aged 8 to 16 Inclusive Found Guilty Of Indictable Offenses in Magistrates Courts in England and Wales

AGE GROUPS	1	2		3		4		5	
	1939	1940	Increase on Col. 1	1941	Increase on Col. 1	1942	Increase on Col. 1	1943	Increase on Col. 1
Boys									
UNDER 14	16,723	23,164	39%	23,075	38%	20,381	22%	21,055	26%
AGED 14-16	11,994	15,768	32%	16,638	39%	14,336	20%	13,824	15%
Total	28,717	38,932	36%	39,713	39%	34,717	21%	34,879	22%
Girls									
UNDER 14	941	1,449	54%	1,530	63%	1,562	66%	1,666	77%
AGED 14-16	885	1,497	70%	1,973	123%	1,902	115%	1,811	105%
Total	1,826	2,946	61%	3,503	92%	3,464	90%	3,477	90%
Boys and Girls									
UNDER 14	17,664	24,613	39%	24,605	39%	21,943	24%	22,721	29%
AGED 14-16	12,879	17,265	34%	18,611	45%	16,238	26%	15,635	21%
Total	30,543	41,878	37%	43,216	42%	38,181	25%	38,356	26%

NOTE: THE FIGURES FOR 1942 AND 1943 ARE PROVISIONAL
AND LIABLE TO ADJUSTMENT.

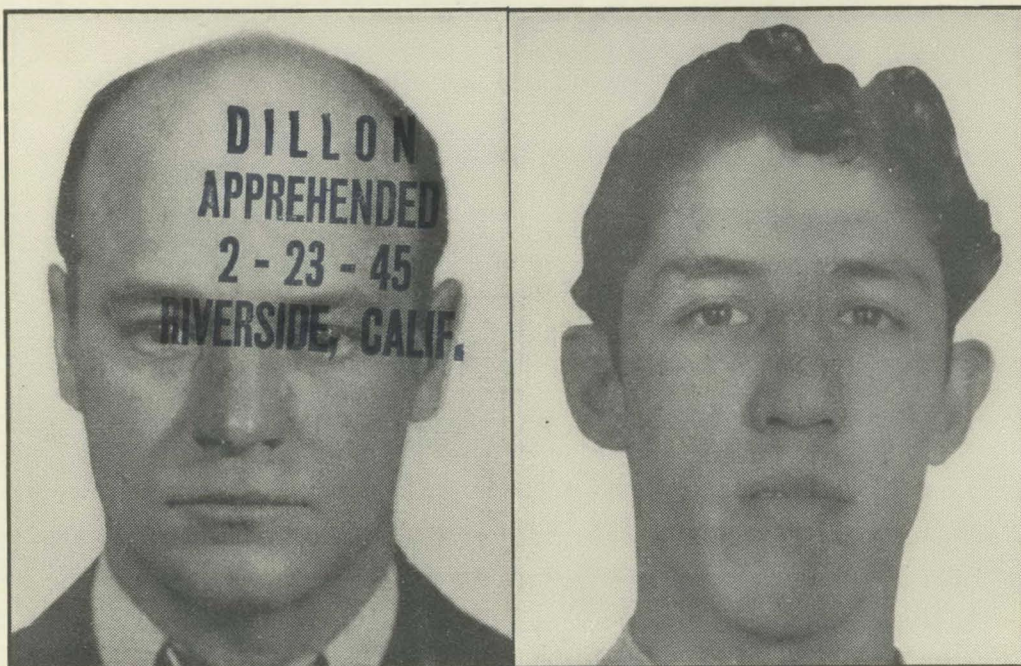


WANTED BY THE FBI

GEORGE DONALD DILLON

ERNEST BARROBGAN LOPEZ

ESCAPED FEDERAL PRISONERS



GEORGE DONALD DILLON

ERNEST BARROBGAN LOPEZ

DANGEROUS FUGITIVES

Detailed descriptive data concerning these individuals appear on pages 34 through 37.

WANTED BY THE FBI

GEORGE DONALD DILLON
ERNEST BARROBGAN LOPEZ

DANGEROUS ESCAPED FEDERAL PRISONERS

On November 4, 1944, at 6:30 P.M., a guard of the McNeil Island Penitentiary, McNeil Island, Washington State, entered the bakery of the penitentiary for a routine check therein and found all of the lights turned out in the bake shop. He also noticed that several sacks of flour had been knocked over and some of the flour had been spilled on the floor.

The guard knew immediately that something was wrong so he began an investigation of the bakery. As he approached the main oven in the bakery, he noticed a big canvas (table) cover suspended in front of a window adjoining the oven. He advised FBI Agents later that he expected to find some contraband material back of this canvas material but he did not think that anyone might be hiding behind it. He advised it was very dark in the bakery at that time and that, as he jerked the tarpaulin off, George Dillon and Ernest Lopez rose upward. Dillon told the guard, "Just be quiet and do as we tell you, and we won't hurt you." The guard stated, however, that Lopez had an entirely different idea and said, "Get him and shut him up." The guard stated that Lopez had a knife and took a swing at him and he jumped back and apparently fell. A terrific fight ensued between Dillon and Lopez and the guard. Lopez stabbed at the guard with a knife and the guard grabbed the knife and held to it thereby getting his fingers cut in the process. Either before he grabbed Lopez' knife or subsequently he was stabbed by Lopez but finally succeeded in knocking Lopez to the floor. As he did this, he fell off the raised place on the oven's structure and just as he landed Lopez started beating him on the back of the head with a weight and said, "Let me cut his throat," but Dillon told Lopez just to knock him out.

At this point the guard pretended to be limp so that Dillon who was choking him would let him up. He stated that he grabbed Dillon by the neck and threw him over his head and knocked Lopez out for a moment long enough to jump off the oven structure, run to the telephone and give the alarm.

Dillon and Lopez immediately got out through the barred window, the bars of which they had been sawing off. They then climbed out onto a porch situated immediately below the window, went down the column of the porch to the ground and made their way over a steel barbed wire fence approximately a block and a half from the building from which they had escaped. At the time they escaped they were wearing regulation prison uniforms, and it is entirely possible they may have been able to take knives along with them during the course of the escape.

A detailed search of McNeil Island failed to reveal any indications that the prisoners were still present on the island, and it was the

conclusion of prison officials that they had been able to make their way to Fox Island which is separated from McNeil Island on the North by a channel of water three-fourths of a mile wide. It is alleged that in the past prisoners have been able to cross this channel on favorable tides by means of a small raft, an old door, or a large log.

As soon as the guard put through his telephone call, the Washington State Patrol, the Tacoma Police Department, Pierce County Sheriff's Office, Seattle Police Department, Bremerton Police Department, King County Sheriff's Office and other surrounding police agencies were notified of the facts concerning the escape with the request that information dealing with the case be broadcast immediately and the information be included in the daily bulletin of each police department and the Washington State Patrol.

Regardless of the precautions taken, Dillon and Lopez made good their escape and have not been seen since that time.

George Donald Dillon is a known gunman. He is considered extremely dangerous and previously escaped from the State Penitentiary at Walla Walla, Washington, and also from the Huntsville, Texas, State Prison. He has an extensive criminal record dating back to 1931 including arrests for armed robbery, burglary, assault and larceny. At the time of his escape he was serving a $3\frac{1}{2}$ year sentence for violation of the National Motor Vehicle Theft Act. During January, 1941, in an effort to avoid arrest by a Seattle, Washington, police officer, Dillon drew a concealed automatic weapon from under his belt and fired back over his left shoulder at the officer.

Ernest Barrobgan Lopez is known to be extremely vicious. He not only stabbed the guard at the penitentiary at the time of his escape but also wanted to cut the guard's throat. His known criminal record dates from 1938 and includes arrests for attempted murder, robbery, and automobile theft. At the time of his escape he was serving a seven-year sentence at McNeil Island for receiving and concealing stolen gasoline ration books, Government property, which were taken during the acetylene torch burglary of a Hollywood, California, ration board.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION OF DILLON

Name

GEORGE DONALD DILLON, with aliases:
George D. Dillen, George Dillion,
George Dillon, George D. Dillon,
George Dean Dillon, N. B. Drake,
Norman Drake, Norman Drank, George
Michael Heath, John A. Heath, James
D. Kenworthy, James Dean Kenworthy,
James E. Kenworthy, Jack A. McMi-
chael, John McMichael, John A. Mc-
Michael, John Albert McMichael

Age

38

Height

5'5 $\frac{1}{4}$ "

Weight	155 pounds
Eyes	Brown
Hair	Brown (partially bald), frequently wears toupee
Eyeglasses	Wears rimless, large, octagon-shaped eyeglasses
Beard	Medium heavy
Complexion	Medium
Teeth	Good
Build	Medium
Marital Status	Single
Nationality	American
Scars and Marks	14 inch scar left shoulder, small mole on left side of nose, has attempted to mutilate fingerprints, right ring finger and all fingers of left hand have intentional mutilation scars in fingerprint patterns
Education	Two years college, 2 years chiropractic school
Occupations	Soda dispenser, carpenter, landscaper, gardener, truck driver, mechanic, writer, clerk, cannery worker
Hobby	Makes high-quality fishing flies
Residence	Denver, Colorado
Peculiarities	Bad temper, known gunman, extremely dangerous
Fingerprint Classification:	15 O 13 R OOM 18 I 18 R IOM
FBI Number	348178

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION OF LOPEZ

Name	ERNEST BARROBGAN LOPEZ, with aliases: Ernest Barrobgan, Ernest Lopez, Ernest B. Lopez, Ernest Barragan Lopez, Ernest Barrebgan Lopez, Ernesto Lopez, Ernesto Barrbgan Lopez, "Ernie."
Age	23
Height	5'6½"
Weight	147 pounds
Eyes	Brown
Hair	Dark brown
Education	Tenth grade
Complexion	Ruddy
Marital Status	Married
Occupation	Laborer
Nationality	American, of Mexican descent

Personal Habits	Neither smokes nor drinks, fond of dancing and movies
Scars and Marks	None
Residence	Los Angeles, California
Peculiarities	Vicious nature, extremely dangerous
Fingerprint Classification:	12 M 13 R OIO 17 M 19 W 000
FBI Number	1737843

IF YOU ARE IN POSSESSION OF ANY INFORMATION REGARDING THE WHEREABOUTS OF DILLON AND LOPEZ, PLEASE CONTACT, BY TELEPHONE OR TELEGRAPH COLLECT, JOHN EDGAR HOOVER, DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., OR THE AGENT IN CHARGE OF ANY FBI FIELD OFFICE, THE ADDRESS OF WHICH MAY BE ASCERTAINED FROM THE INSIDE BACK COVER OF THIS BULLETIN.

JUVENILE CRIME IN AMERICA IN 1825

An interesting document contained in the FBI's library is the "First Annual Report" of the Managers of the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents in the City of New York, published in the year 1825.

The report indicates that 73 juvenile delinquents had passed through the House of Refuge since it had been established; that the crimes committed varied from grand larceny to stealing, absconding, and vagrancy; that the age of the inmates varied between 9 and 18 years; that 49 of this number had been in Bridewell from one to seven times previously; that six had never been in Bridewell Prison previously and that 19 had been confined in the City Penitentiary before being designated to the House of Refuge.

The report also reflects letters from various individuals who had taken some of the youthful prisoners into their homes as well as some case histories showing how the various youthful offenders had fallen into criminal careers. Many of these case histories showed then as they do today that the reason for the delinquency of the child was lack of parental discipline and parental harmony in the home. Most of the cases cited showed that the delinquents were born and raised in cities rather than in rural communities.

The report is an excellent study of one small section of this country 120 years ago and proves the age-old and time-worn truism that crime begins in the highchair and not in the electric chair and that juveniles are usually delinquent because of the delinquency of their parents or as a result of broken homes, lack of parental discipline and lack of parental guidance.



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IMPORTANT NOTICE

IN FORWARDING FINGERPRINT CARDS
FOR SEARCH AND FILE IN THE IDENTIFI-
CATION DIVISION OF THE FBI, LAW
ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS ARE REQUESTED
TO FURNISH IN EVERY INSTANCE WHERE
AVAILABLE, THE FBI NUMBER, LOCAL
POLICE NUMBERS, TOGETHER WITH ALL
AVAILABLE INFORMATION AS TO PREVI-
OUS CRIMINAL HISTORY. SUCH INFOR-
MATION NOT ONLY ASSISTS THE IDENTI-
FICATION DIVISION BUT IT MAKES MORE
COMPLETE INFORMATION AVAILABLE TO
ALL LAW ENFORCEMENT.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

FIREARMS TRAINING CHARTS REPRINTS NOW AVAILABLE

Any police official desiring reprints of the various firearms charts and sight alignment charts which appeared in the January-February; March-April; September-October; and November-December, 1944, and the January, 1945, issues of this Bulletin can obtain them upon a written request to the Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington, D. C. In the January, 1945, issue the photograph which appeared on sight alignment chart #9 should have been placed on sight alignment chart #11 and vice versa. This, however, has been corrected in the reprints which are now available for distribution to police officers.

A QUESTIONABLE PATTERN

The fingerprint pattern pictured here presents no problem as to type. It is a loop.



The question arises concerning the location of the delta. Although ridges A and B emanate from the bifurcation C they run parallel, diverge, and tend to surround the pattern area, thus becoming typelines. The delta, therefore, would be located on ridge D because that ridge is nearest to the point of divergence of the typelines. The ridge count would be twelve.

Communications may be addressed to the Field Office covering the territory in which you are located by forwarding your letter or telegram to the Special Agent in Charge at the address listed below. Telephone and teletype numbers are also listed if you have occasion to telephone or teletype the Field Office.

CITY	AGENT IN CHARGE	TELEPHONE NUMBER	BUILDING ADDRESS (Letters or Telegrams)
Albany 7, New York	Morgan, E. P.	5-7551	707 National Savings Bank
Anchorage, Alaska	McConnell, H. L.	Main 521	Federal Building
Atlanta 3, Georgia	Holloman, F. C.	Walnut 3605	501 Healey
Baltimore 2, Maryland	Vincent, J. W.	Lexington 6700	800 Court Square
Birmingham 3, Alabama	Abbatichio, R. J.	4-1877	300 Martin Building
Boston 9, Massachusetts	Soucy, E. A.	Liberty 5533	100 Milk Street
Buffalo 2, New York	Wilcox, J. B.	Madison 1200	400 U. S. Court House
Butte, Montana	Banister, W. G.	2-2304	302 Federal
Charlotte 2, N. C.	Scheidt, E.	3-4127	914 Johnston
Chicago 3, Illinois	Drayton, S. J.	Randolph 2150	1900 Bankers'
Cincinnati 2, Ohio	Weeks, C. E.	Cherry 7127	637 U. S. Post Office & Court House
Cleveland 13, Ohio	Fletcher, H. B.	Prospect 3550	900 Standard
Dallas, Texas	Morley, D. R.	Riverside 6101	1318 Mercantile Bank Building
Denver 2, Colorado	Kramer, R. P.	Main 4335	518 Railway Exchange
Des Moines 9, Iowa	Kuhnel, E. E.	3-8618	739 Insurance Exchange
Detroit 26, Michigan	Guerin, R. A.	Randolph 2905	906 Federal Building
El Paso, Texas	Untreiner, R. J.	Main 1711	202 U. S. Court House
Grand Rapids 2, Michigan	Bobbitt, H. I.	6-5337	715 Grand Rapids National Bank
Honolulu 16, Hawaii	Stein, C. W.	4977	206 Dillingham
Houston 2, Texas	Brown, D. K.	Charter 4-6061	1212 Esperson
Huntington, W. Va.	Dalton, J. L.	2-9366	700 West Virginia
Indianapolis 4, Indiana	Wyly, P.	Market 6415	327 Federal Building
Jackson 1, Mississippi	Lopez, J. M.	3-5221	700 Mississippi Tower
Kansas City 6, Missouri	Brantley, D.	Victor 4686	707 U. S. Court House
Knoxville 02, Tennessee	Ruggles, J. R.	4-2721	407 Hamilton National Bank
Little Rock, Arkansas	Suran, R. C.	2-3158	445 Federal
Los Angeles 13, Calif.	Hood, R. B.	Madison 7241	900 Security
Louisville 2, Kentucky	McFarlin, M. W.	Wabash 8851	633 Federal
Memphis 3, Tennessee	Hostetter, D. S.	5-7373	2401 Sterick
Miami 32, Florida	Danner, R. G.	9-2421	1300 Biscayne
Milwaukee 2, Wisconsin	Johnson, H. K.	Daly 4684	735 U. S. P. O., Customs & Court House
Newark 2, New Jersey	McKee, S. K.	Market 2-5613	1836 Raymond-Commerce
New Haven 10, Conn.	Gleason, R. F.	7-1217	510 The Trust Company
New Orleans 12, La.	Kitchin, A. P.	Canal 4671	1308 Masonic Temple
New York 7, New York	Conroy, E. E.	Rector 2-3515	234 U. S. Court House, Foley Square
Norfolk 10, Virginia	Hicks, R. H.	4-5441	411 Flatiron
Oklahoma City 2, Okla.	Logan, K.	2-8186	940 First National
Omaha 2, Nebraska	Traynor, D. L.	Jackson 8220	629 First National Bank
Philadelphia 7, Pa.	Sears, J. F.	Rittenhouse 5300	500 Widener Building
Phoenix, Arizona	Duffey, H. R.	4-7133	307 W. C. Ellis
Pittsburgh 19, Pa.	O'Connor, H. T.	Grant 2000	620 New Federal
Portland 5, Oregon	Thornton, J. E.	Broadway 1167	411 U. S. Court House
Providence 3, R. I.	Starke, J. J.	Dexter 1991	510 Industrial Trust Company
Richmond 19, Virginia	Nathan, H.	7-2631	601 Richmond Trust
St. Louis 1, Missouri	Norris, G. B.	Chestnut 5357	423 U. S. Court House & Custom House
St. Paul 1, Minnesota	Rhodes, M. B.	Garfield 7509	404 New York
Salt Lake City 1, Utah	Newman, J. C.	5-7521	301 Continental Bank
San Antonio 6, Texas	Bryce, D. A.	Garfield 4216	478 Federal
San Diego 1, California	Murphy, W. A.	Main 3044	728 San Diego Trust & Savings Bank
San Francisco 4, Calif.	Pieper, N. J. L.	Yukon 2354	One Eleven Sutter, Room 1729
San Juan 21, Puerto Rico	McSwain, G. R.	1971	508 Banco Popular
Savannah, Georgia	Wright, N. B.	3-3026	305 Realty
Seattle 4, Washington	Boardman, L. V.	Main 0460	407 U. S. Court House
Sioux Falls, S. D.	Hanni, W.	2885	400 Northwest Security National Bank
Springfield, Illinois	Hallford, F.	2-9675	1107 Illinois
Syracuse 2, New York	Cornelius, A.	2-0141	708 Loew Building
Washington 25, D. C.	Hottel, G.	Republic 5226	1435-37 K Street, N. W.

The Teletypewriter number for each Field Office, including the Bureau at Washington, is 0711, except the New York City Office, which is 1-0711, and Washington Field, which is 0722.

Communications concerning fingerprint identification or crime statistics matters should be addressed to:-

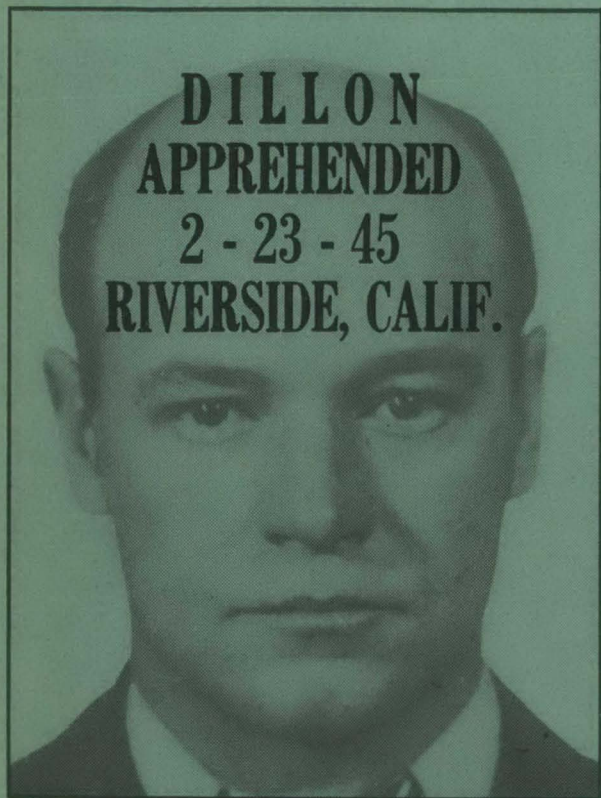
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Pennsylvania Avenue at 9th Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

The office of the Director is open twenty-four hours each day.

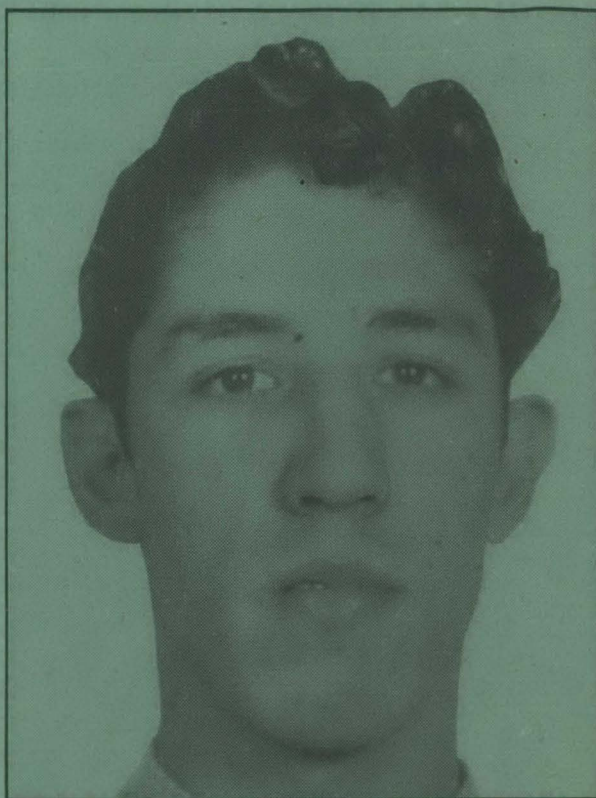
TELEPHONE NUMBER
EMERGENCY (KIDNAPING)

EXECUTIVE 7100
NATIONAL 7117

WANTED BY THE FBI. . . .



GEORGE DONALD DILLON



ERNEST BARROBGAN LOPEZ

ESCAPED FEDERAL PRISONERS
DANGEROUS FUGITIVES

Detailed descriptive data concerning these individuals appear on pages 34 through 37.